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AFFIDAVIT OF ERIC KENNETH SCOTT.

I, ERIC KENNETH SCOTT with permanent home address at 62, Columbia Road, Blackhall, Edinburgh, formerly Lieutenant-colonel (R.E.M.E.) with personal number 93327 in His Majesty's Forces, MAKE OATH AND SAY AS FOLLOWS:-

1. On the 19th October, 1942, Col. C.H. Lane M.C., 10/15 Punjab Regt., Senior British Officer, P.O.W. Tanjong Priok, Batavia, was instructed by the Japanese Commandant, Tanjong Priok P.O.W. Camp to draft 1,000 (90 Officers and 910 O.R.s. approx), for departure for an unknown destination on the 21st October.

2. Immediate representations were made to the Japanese Authorities that, with the prevalence of malaria, dysentery, beri-beri, dengue, malnutrition, etc., in the camp, the majority were not in a fit state to travel. The worst sick cases among those drafted were inspected by the Senior British Medical Officer, Lt.Col. Mazie, R.A.M.C., and at a later stage by a Japanese Medical Officer from Batavia. Substitutions were made where possible, but even so, when the draft assembled on the 21st Oct. there were many stretcher cases and some 10/20% of the personnel collapsed on the march to the Docks.

3. At the Tanjong Priok Docks the party was joined by a draft of 300 R.A.F., under the command of Wing Commander Frowe, and 500 R.A. personnel under command of Lt.Col. Saunders R.A. This total of 1800 embarked on the thirty year old, 5,000 ton "Yoshida Maru" at 1600 hours on the 21st Oct. and were crammed down the four hatchways. Wing Commander Frowe and Lt. Col. Saunders' parties were accommodated below the forward hatches with some seventy Japanese personnel who had taken the "best" of the accommodation for themselves and the Tanjong Priok party of 1000 were crowded together so tightly aft that it was impossible to lie down and those immediately under the hatchways, which were unprovided with tarpaulins, were sealed to the skin every time it rained during the voyage. There were 16 deck latrines forward and 8 aft, also 2 small water tanks forward and 2 aft.

4. The ship sailed the following morning and throughout the voyage three meals of rice and fish soup were served daily. Under these conditions there was an immediate increase in sickness and an emergency hospital was formed on the upper deck under the shelter of a leaky tarpaulin. No blankets were provided, nor were any medical supplies of any description.

5. The "Yoshida Maru" arrived at Singapore at 13.00 hours on the 25th Oct. and the following morning all personnel were ordered ashore for a hosesdown on the dockside under the supervision of Japanese guards. All personnel were then marched to the roadside where they were obliged to take down their trousers and a glass rod inserted in each man's anus

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in full public view. All were then returned to the "Yoshida Maru".

6. On the 28th Oct. Wing Commander Frowe was instructed to draft 200 of his men to join Lt. Col. Saunders' party of 500 and transfer to another ship. Fourteen of the more seriously sick from Tanjong Prak Camp were then transferred to Singapore Hospital.

7. On the 29th Oct. at 0400 hours the remaining 1086 disembarked and were disinfested. During the day a further 19 went sick and were sent to shore hospital and 14 replacements were received from Changi P.O.W. Camp, making a total of 1081.

8. The 1081 embarked on the S.S. "Singapore Maru", 5,200 tons, built in 1904, at 1900 hours on the 29th Oct., the officers, 96 in number, being in this instance, segregated in the aft hold for the better maintenance of discipline. The general arrangements were similar to those on the "Yoshida Maru". Forward were accommodated Japanese troops, who spread themselves at the expense of the prisoners, and forward were 16 deck latrines (8 for prisoners), and four small water tanks, (two for prisoners). Aft were 8 deck latrines, two water tanks and the galley. Three meals of rice and fish soup were provided daily and hot water for drinking three or four times per day. There were two small lifeboats, four rafts and no life-belts for P.O.W.s.

9. The "Singapore Maru" sailed for Japan at 10.00 hours on the 30th Oct. and by the 2nd November sickness had increased to such an extent that the establishment of a hospital on the aft hatch cover became necessary. The required accommodation was grudgingly given, as was the following medicine:- 10 Camphor Injections, 1 small box of Charcoal Tablets, 1 lb. Mg. Sulphate and a few aspirin and quinine tablets. Two men died almost as soon as the "hospital" was established.

10. On the 3rd November the "Singapore Maru" hove to off Cap St. Jacques, where, as Senior Officer, I made the strongest possible representations to the Japanese Commanding Officer, Lieut. Moriyama, regarding the state of affairs on board and demanded the immediate removal of all sick to Saigon and the sending of a radio report to Batavia to prevent the further shipment of P.O.W.s, under such intolerable conditions. The same afternoon the ship sailed without any action being taken to improve conditions aboard.

11. Sickness was now increasing at such a rate and the weather deteriorating to such an extent that the accommodation under the aft hatch had to be cleared of troops and the sick transferred to the space vacated. No amenities of any sort such as mats, mattresses, blankets, etc., were provided and the sick lay on the bare steel deck.

With difficulty some wooden buckets were secured for use as hospital latrines. A small quantity of newsprint was provided as toilet paper, but was soon exhausted and, as there was only sufficient water to permit of washing the hands once a day, personal hygiene was impossible and disease spread rapidly in consequence.

12. Deaths continued up to the arrival of the "Singapore Maru" at Takow, Formosa, on the 13th November, where 8 bodies were sent ashore for cremation, the harbour authorities refusing to permit them to be buried at sea. A list of 100 seriously sick was compiled and a request for their immediate removal to a shore hospital was submitted, but twenty one only were put ashore.

13. At Takow I was informed that accommodation was to be found for a further 400 Japanese troops and, in spite of all protests, the upper decks in all holds were cleared and the thousand odd P.O.'s crammed down in the bottom of the holds and on the sand ballast in the space below the holds. The "hospital" was also transferred to the bottom of the aft hold. All Japanese troops were provided with clean mats to sleep on. P.O.'s slept on the steel decks or the sand ballast.

14. On the 15th the "Singapore Maru" left Takow and the same day anchored off the Fescadores, where she remained until the 18th. A further seven were buried at sea the same evening. Two hundred bismuth tablets were then issued to Dr. Liddell, the R.A.F. doctor on board, by the Japanese Authorities.

15. Proceeding Northwards the weather worsened and the cold increased to the great discomfort of those, the majority, who were in possession of tropical clothing only, and no blankets. The deck latrines, damaged by heavy seas, leaked badly and sprayed infected excreta over the decks, while below decks, the hospital, being unable to cope with any more sick, sub-hospitals were established in each hold. Latrine buckets were set up in the holds but some were so weak by this time as to be unable to use them and defaecated in their mess lines or where they lay.

16. By the time the ship anchored off Moji on the 24th of November approximately 700 were suffering from some sort of sickness or other. On the 25th Nov. the ship went alongside and the Japanese troops disembarked. This left the stores unguarded and the same night they were raided by British personnel. An enquiry was instituted by the Japanese Military Police on discovery of the theft on the following day, but the urgent necessity to disembark appeared to cut these proceedings shorter than was expected. As Senior British Officer on board I was held responsible and threatened with shooting, while several officers were referred to as "uncivilised beasts" by the English speaking Japanese Officer from Fukuoka, who was in charge of the disembarkation. A hygiene squad came aboard and sealed all latrines and inserted a glass

rod in the anus of each P.O.W. (a test for dysentery we were told), but did nothing for the 280 seriously sick who were left on the ship after thirty of the hospital sick had been taken ashore for treatment in Moji, and the remaining 677 mobile P.O.W.s. disembarked for the splitting up into groups for transport by open barge to Coal Mines in the vicinity.

17. Of the fate of the 280 who were left on board in the care of three Dutch doctors and six Medical Orderlies I am unable to give precise information, but have reason to believe that the majority succumbed within a few days. Further information in this connection should be available from Dr. Liddell of the R.A.F. who was himself evacuated to Moji hospital at that time.

18. The 677 mobile P.O.W.s. after standing on the deck, in sub-zero temperatures, dressed in tropical kit, for several hours and without food were eventually split into one group of 170 and three groups of 169 each. I was in charge of the group of 170 and proceeded to Fukuoka No. 7 Camp, Ube, where a further 17 died from the effects of the voyage. All suffered from scurvy for several weeks.

Summary.

677 Disembarked, Moji
63 Buried at sea,
1 Committed suicide.
21 Removed to Hospital, Formosa.
30 " " " Moji
280 Too ill to be removed from "Singapore Maru".
1031 (includes 3 Dutch doctors and 6 M.Os.)]

SWORN BY the said ERIC KENNETH SCOTT)
At 6 Spring Gardens in the city of) Sgd. E.K. SCOTT
Westminster this 19th day of January)
1946)

Before me,

RATJCHEDAN, Captain
Legal Staff.

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Military Department,
Office of the Judge Advocate General,
LONDON, S.W.1.

I certify that this is a true copy of the original affidavit.

GEORGE F. GETTY III
1st. Lt. Infantry, A.U.S.
Legal Section GHQ, SCAP.

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エリック・キンネット・スコット

私記

本信地、エデンバラ・ブラックホール・コランバ路
六二番地

前監査中佐（E. E. M. M.）大英國宣隊認監者

一九三三年二月十九日エリック・キンネット・スコット
ハ宣隊爲シノ如クヨウスコット・スコット

一九三三年二月十九日エリック・キンネット・スコット
軍醫部監軍大佐、ローリン・ヘンリック、

タンジョンブリオクノ英國俘虜先任將校ハタン
ジョンブリオク俘虜收容所ノ日本指揮官ニヨリ
十月二十一日不明ノ目的地ニ出發スルカラ竜千
石一騎校九十名、下士官兵九百十名ヲ選抜ス
ル様ニ指令ヲ受ケタ。

收容所内ニハマラリヤ・赤痢・脚氣・テング熱
癆等失調症等方偏疾ヲ體メテキルカラ大部分ハ
旅行スルニ過ハシイ狀態ニナイト遠刻日本當局
ニ申ハレガナサレマシタ。其等ノ選抜者中承服
ノ患者ハ英國監軍々監部先任將校、陸軍中
佐メトジイニヨリ、更ニ後テハバタビヤノ日本
監醫將校ニヨリ候否サレタ。次代ハ出來ル限り
行ハレタガ十月二十一日選抜者ガ集ツタ時テサ
ヘ多クノ諸病患者ガアリ、ソノ人員ノ約一〇一

(161)

二〇時ハ船頭ヘノ行進中鏡レテ行ツタ。

三 タンジョン・ブリオク船頭テ、空軍指揮官フロ
リノ指揮ノ下ニ英空軍三〇〇名ノ乗組者及ビ英
國砲兵國軍中佐サウンダースノ指揮ノ下ニ英國
砲兵五〇〇名ノ人員ガコノ一行ニ加ハツタ。

十月二十一日ノ十六時、三十年モタツタ完朽船
五千噸ノ「吉田丸」ニコノ合計千八百名ハ乗組
シ下ノ四道口ニ詰メ込マレタ。空軍指揮官フロ
リ及ビ陸軍中佐サウンダースノ一行ハ船主ノ倉
口ノ下ニ板容サレ、自分ラダケテ「一番立派ナ」
場所ヲ占領シタ約七〇名ノ日本兵ト一縦テアツ
テ、タンジョン・ブリオクノ千名ノ一行ハ船尾
ニキユウキユウニ詰メ込マレタノテ驚ル事モ出
來ス、倉口ノ眞下ニ居タ邊中ハ、防水布ノ設備
ガナカツタノテ航海中雨ノ降ル毎ニズブ艦レニ
ナツタ。船首ニ十六、船尾ニ八ノ甲板便所ガア
リ船首ニ二個ノ小サイ水槽、船尾ニ二個ノ水槽
ガアツタ。

四 船ハ次ノ朝出帆シ航海中、水ト魚ノスープノ三
度ノ食事ガ毎日與ヘラレタ。コノ様ナ状態テ病
人ハ直チニ増加シ、穴ダラケノ防水布ノ庇護ノ
下ニ應急病院ガ上甲板ニ設ケラレタ。毛布ノ草
履モナケレバ、如何ナル凶氣ノ藥品ノ補給モナ
カツタ。

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四 「吉田丸」ハ十月二十五日十三時シンガポールニ到着、次ノ朝、日本監視兵ノ監督ノ下ニドック側テ水洗ヒヲスル爲ニ上陸ヲ命ぜラレタ。ソレカラ全員ハ道踏側ニ行且サセラレテ其處テ無理ニスボンラスガサレ硝子ノ管ヲ公衆ノ面前テ各人ノ肛門ニ挿入サレタ。ソレカラ「吉田丸」ヘ全員蟲サレタ。

五 十月二十八日空軍指揮官フローハ自分ノ部下ヨリ二百人ヲ送致シテ陸軍中佐サウンドースノ五百名ノ一行ニ加ヘ他ノ船ニ移ル様ニ指令ヲ受ケタ。ソノ時タンジョンブリオク收容所カラノ重病人中十四名ハシンガポールノ病院ニ移サレタ。

六 十月二十九日四時到着千八十六名ハ上陸シテ消毒サレタ。ソノ日ノ中更ニ十九名ガ病氣トナリ陸地ノ病院ニ送ラレ十四名ノ交代人員ガチャニギリ停泊收容所カラ受領サレ合計千八拾壹名トナツタ。

七 十月二十九日十九時、一九〇四年建造ノ五二〇噸ノ汽船「シンガポール丸」ニ一〇八名ハ乗リ込ンダ、今既ハ九十六名ノ將被ハ軍紀ヲヨリヨク離持スルタメニ船尾ノ收容所ニ隔離サレタ。一般施設ハ「吉田丸」ト大差ナカツタ。船首ニハ日本軍艦ガ收容サレ停泊ラ艦体ニシテ廣々ト場

所ヲ占メテ居リ船首ニハ十六ノ甲板仮所（停泊ニハ八個）ガアリ四ノ小サイ水槽ガ（停泊ニハ二個）・アツタ。船尾ニハ八個ノ甲板仮所ト二個ノ水槽ト食堂ガアツタ。米ト魚ノスープノ三度ノ食事ハ毎日給サレ一日ニ、三、四回飲食用ノ湯モ給サレタ。停泊用トシテ二ノ小サイ救命艇ト四個ノ筏ガアツタガ救命帶ハナカツタ。

九十月三十日十時「シンガボール丸」ハ日本ヘ向ケ出帆シ、十一月二日迄ニ病人ノ增加ノ程度ハ船尾ノ通口ノ欄ノ上ニ迄病院ヲ作ラホバナラヌ位テアツタ。所長ノ職位ハ次ノ製品ノ如クケテケテシタモノテアツタ。十回分ノカンフル注射液、炭素錠剤ノ小箱一個、一ポンドノ食料鹽ト二、三回分ノアスピリントキニーホノ錠剤テアツタ。「病院」ガ作ラレル途端ニ二人死ンダ。

六、十一月三日「シンガボール」丸ハカブ、サンジヤツクノ沖合ニ停泊シタソコテ先任將校トシテ船内ノ實狀ニ關シテ日本指揮官將校森山中尉ニ強イ申入レフナシ、即座ニ病人全部ヲサイゴンニ移シバタヴィアニ無線報告フシテ斯ル耐エラレナイ狀態テコレ以上ノ患證ヲヤメル様ニ要求シタ。同日午後船ハ出帆シタガ船内ノ狀態ヲ改善スルタメノ何等ノ處置モナサレナカツタ。

十一 病院ハ非常ナ相合テ今ヤ増加シツツアツタソ
レニ元候ハ非常ニ悪化シタノテ船尾ノ倉口ノ下
ノ兵隊ヲ出シテ病人ヲノ空イタ場所ニ移サナ
ケレバナラナカツタ。遂、薬布園ヤ毛布トイフ
様ナフワフワシタモノハ何ニモ準備サレズ病人
ハ鐵ノ甲板ノ上ニジカニ處テキタ。病院用ノ便
所トシテ便フタメニナツトノ事テ六隻ノバケツ
ガ貧乏保ザレタ。少量ノ新聞紙ガ便所用ノ紙
トシテ草紙サレタガスグニナクナツテ仕舞ヒ水
モ一日ニ一回手ヲ洗フ位シカナカツタノテ個體
生ハ不可能ツノ結果病氣ハ急速ニ蔓延シタ。

十二 一月十三日台灣高雄ニ「シンガポール丸」
ガ到着スル迄死亡者ハ數イタ。其處テハ台灣營
局ガ水葬スル事ヲ察シタノテ八箇ノ屍體ハ火葬
ノタメニ陸地ヘ送ラレタ。百名ノ重症患者ノ名
簿ヲ作製シ陸上ノ病院ニ速刻移ス様ニ歎願書ヲ
出シタガ僅カニ二十二名ガ陸送サレタノミテア
ツタ。

十三 高雄ア更ニ四〇〇名ノ日本兵士ノタメニ收容
場所ヲ作ラネバナラストノ報告ヲ受ケ、凡ユル
坑縫ヲシタニモ拘ラズ全收容所ノ上甲板ハ明ケ
渡サレ千餘名ノ俘虜ハ收容所ノ船底ヤ收容所ノ
下ニアル場所ノ砂ノ底荷ノ上ニ詰メ込マレタ。
「病院」モ亦船尾ノ收容所ノ船底ニ移サレタ。

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日本兵ハ寝具用トシテ清潔ナ達ガ支給サレタ。
浮勝ハ銅鏡ノ甲板ノ上カ、砂ノ底荷ノ上ニ寝タ。
十四十五日ニ「シンガボール丸」ハ高雄ヲ去リ同
日澎湖列島沖合ニ碇泊シ十八日迄其處ニ居タ。
更ニ同日夕方七人ガ水葬サレタ。二百圓分ノ蒼
鉛ノ鋏角ガ日本當局ニヨリ乘船ノ英皇置部隊ノ
宣傳、リツデル博士ニ發行サレタ。

十六北方ニ進ムニツレテ天候ハ一層惡化シ、熱帶
地ノ被服シカ無ク毛布モモツテキナカツタ大部
分ノ途中ハ非常ニ辛ク感ズル位寒サガ堵シテ來
タ。海ガ荒レソレデ娘サレタ甲板ノ便所ハヒド
ク滑リダシテ病菌ヲ含ンダ糞尿ヲ甲板上ニマキ
散ラシ一方下甲板デハ病院ハコレ以上病人ニ應
ジキレスノデ分院ガ各收容室ニ設ケラレタ。便
所用バケツハ收容室ニ備附ケテアツタガコノ時
迄ニソノバケツヲ使ヘナイ位易ツテキタモノモ
アツテ食器ノ中ヤ寢タママ用便ラシタ。
十六十一月二十四日船ガ門司ノ沖ニ碇泊スル迄ニ
約七〇〇名ハ何カカンカノ病氣デ苦シonde居タ。
十一月二十五日船ハ岸壁ニツキ日本兵ハ上陸シ
タ。コレデ貯穀品ガ看視ナシニナツタノデ同日
ノ夜英國兵ガ之ヲ襲ツタ次ノ日盜品ノ發見ノタ
メ日本憲兵隊ニヨツテ取調べガ行ハレタガ上陸